



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 2021

Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in the country, restricting humanitarian access and hindering the flow of information required by aid partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to populations in need. To address information gaps faced by the humanitarian response in South Sudan, REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites.

Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the

Greater Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly, through multi-sector interviews with the following typology of key informants (KIs):

- KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- KIs who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have been visiting one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the [Terms of Reference \(ToRs\)](#).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in

assessed settlements in August 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2159 Key informants interviewed

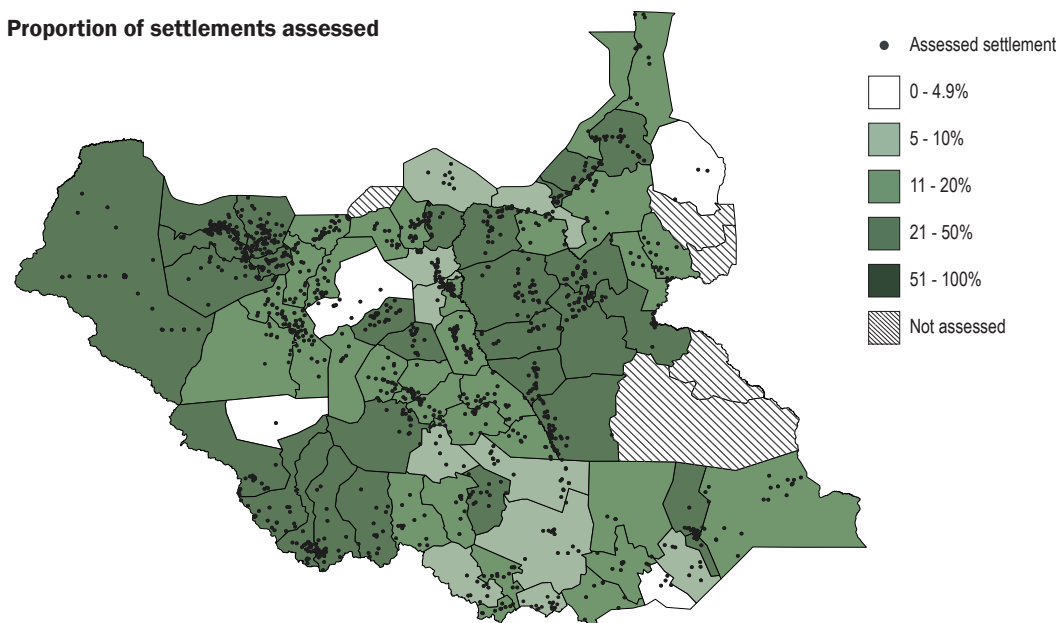
1674 Settlements assessed

73 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

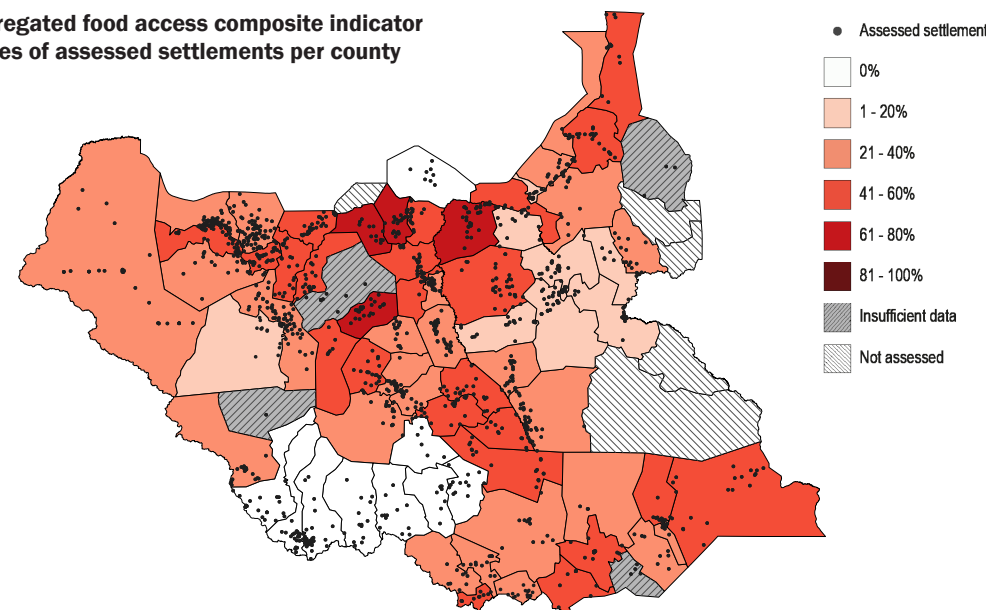
Proportion of settlements assessed



¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

Food access composite indicator

Aggregated food access composite indicator scores of assessed settlements per county



This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time



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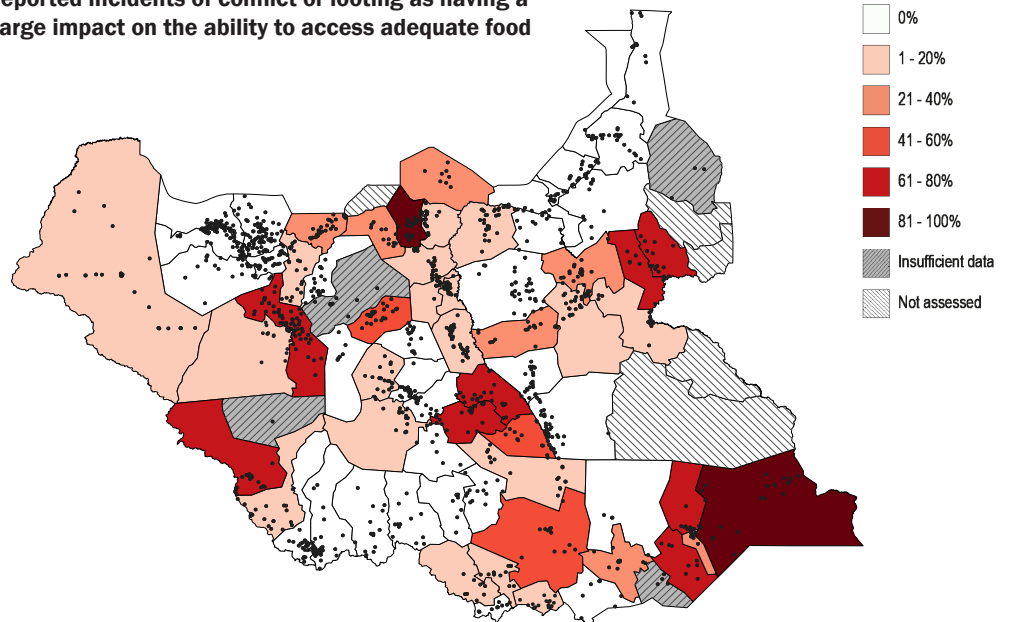
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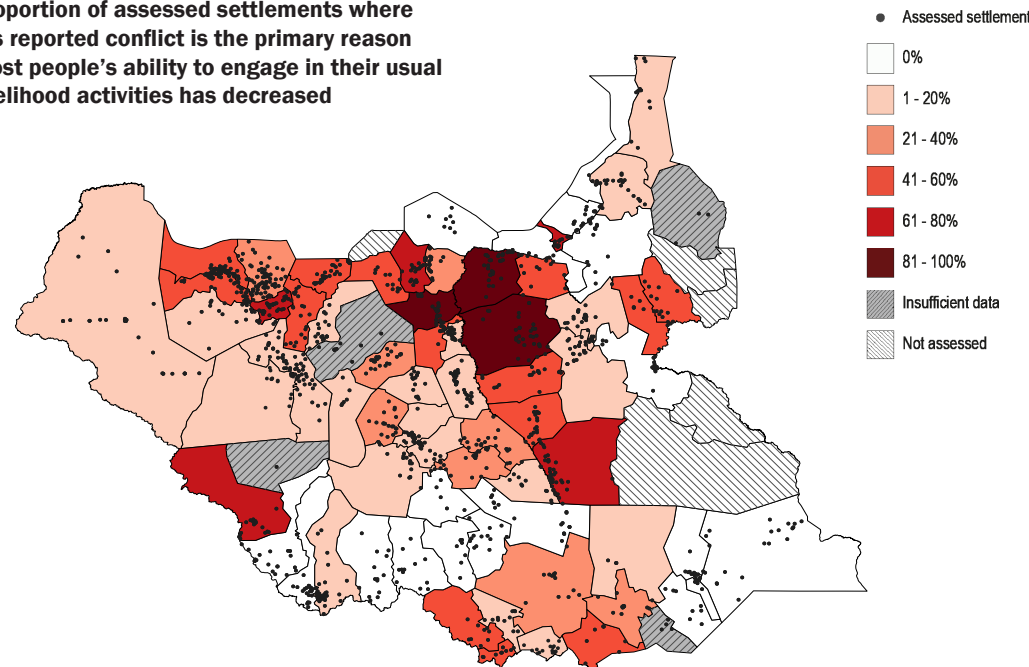
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Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported incidents of conflict or looting as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict is the primary reason most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihood activities has decreased



This indicator is a subset of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual activities changed in the last month*

Shocks: IDPs

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of newly arrived IDPs as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	92%	<div></div>
Tambura	81%	<div></div>
Lainya	71%	<div></div>
Ezo	70%	<div></div>

Shocks: conflict food access

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported incidents of conflict or looting as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Rubkona	94%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	81%	<div></div>
Yirol West	74%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	73%	<div></div>
Budi	73%	<div></div>

Shocks: hunger

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or worst it can be

Renk	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Rubkona	95%	<div></div>
Guit	95%	<div></div>

Shocks: conflict impact

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict is the primary reason most people's ability to engage in these livelihood activities has decreased

Tambura	67%	<div></div>
Ulang	50%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	47%	<div></div>
Yei	27%	<div></div>
Twic	14%	<div></div>

This indicator is a subset of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual activities changed in the last month*



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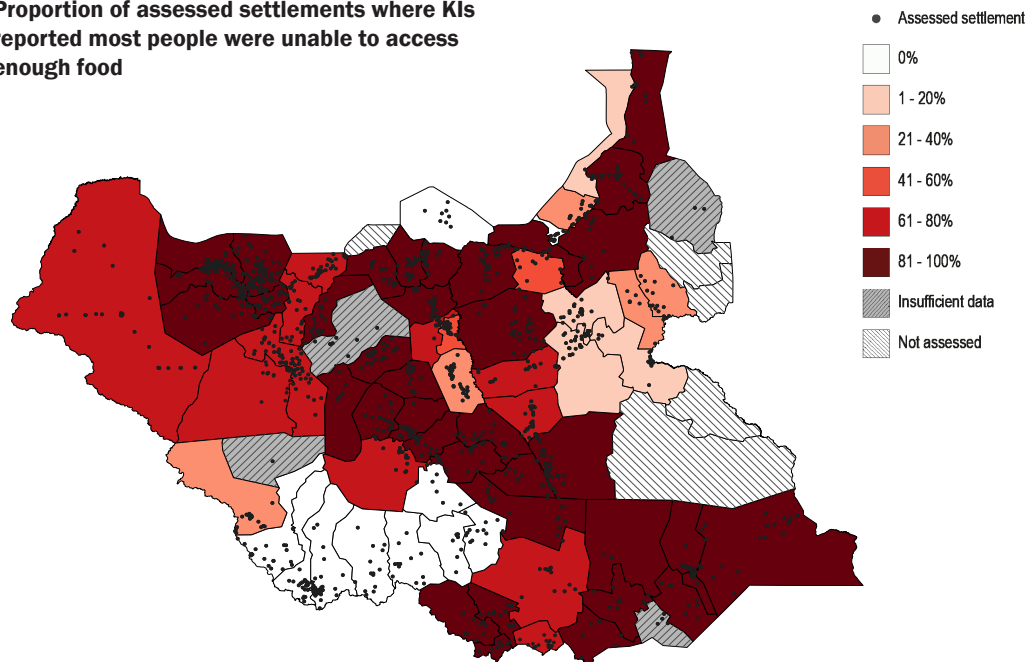
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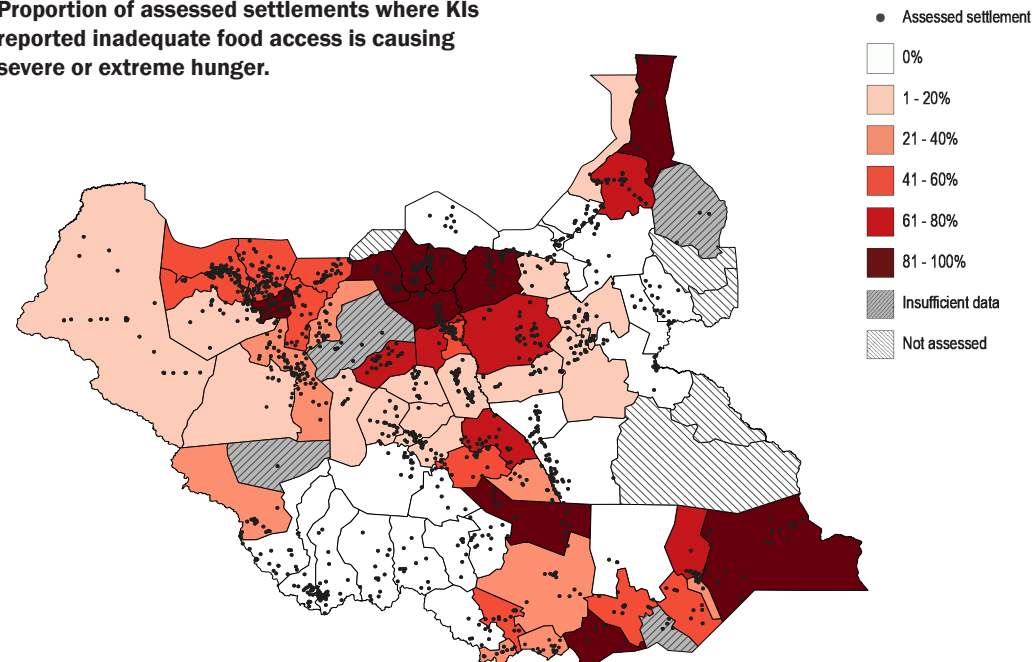
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people were unable to access enough food



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported inadequate food access is causing severe or extreme hunger.



Inadequate access to food

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported people are unable to access enough food

Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Renk	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported people are unable to access enough food includes: Aweil Centre, Aweil South, Aweil West, Awerial, Ayod, Budi, Fangak, Ikotos, Kapoeta East, Lafon, Maban, Mayom, Nagero, Renk, Terekeka, Tonj East, Tonj North, Tonj South, Torit and Yei

Food coping: wild foods

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick

Fangak	97%	<div></div>
Tonj South	83%	<div></div>
Tonj East	81%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	72%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	67%	<div></div>

Livelihood: engage in agriculture

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported in a normal year most people would engage in agriculture

Raja	100%	<div></div>
Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported in a normal year people would engage in agriculture includes: Aweil Centre, Aweil East, Aweil North, Aweil South, Aweil West, Ayod, Budi, Cueibet, Ezo, Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Ibba, Ikotos, Jur River, Kapoeta East, Koch, Malakal, Maridi, Mayendit, Mayom, Mundri East, Mundri West, Mvolo, Nagero, Nzara, Pariang, Renk, Rumbek North, Tambura, Terekeka, Tonj North, Tonj South, Twic, Uror, Wulu and Yambio and Yei

Food coping: skipping days

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported people go entire days without eating as a coping strategy

Awerial	36%	<div></div>
Yirol West	33%	<div></div>
Cueibet	33%	<div></div>
Yirol East	32%	<div></div>
Rubkona	26%	<div></div>



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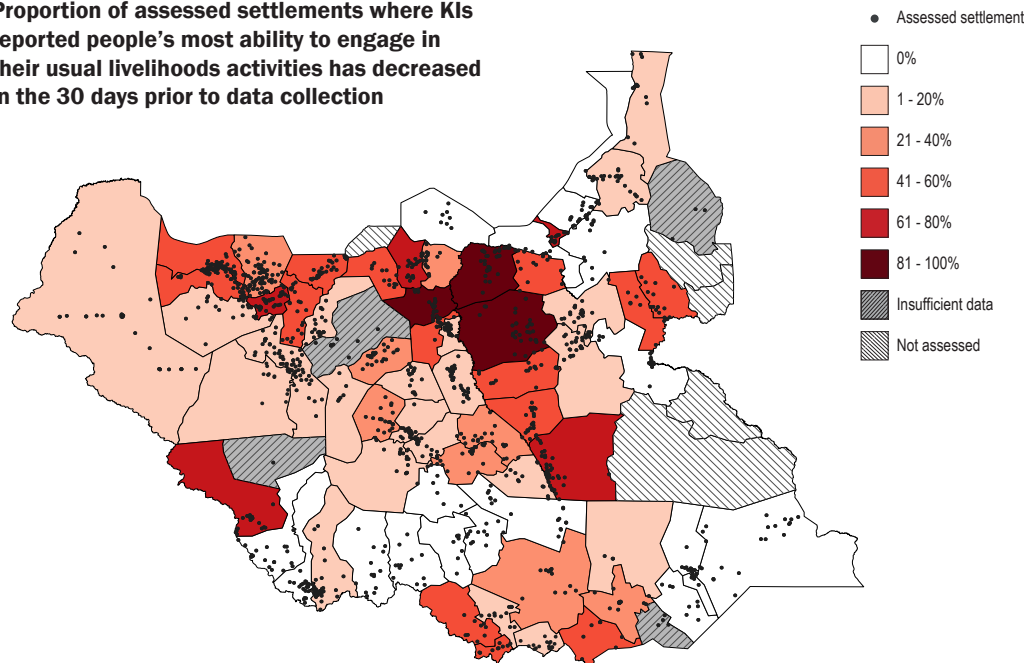
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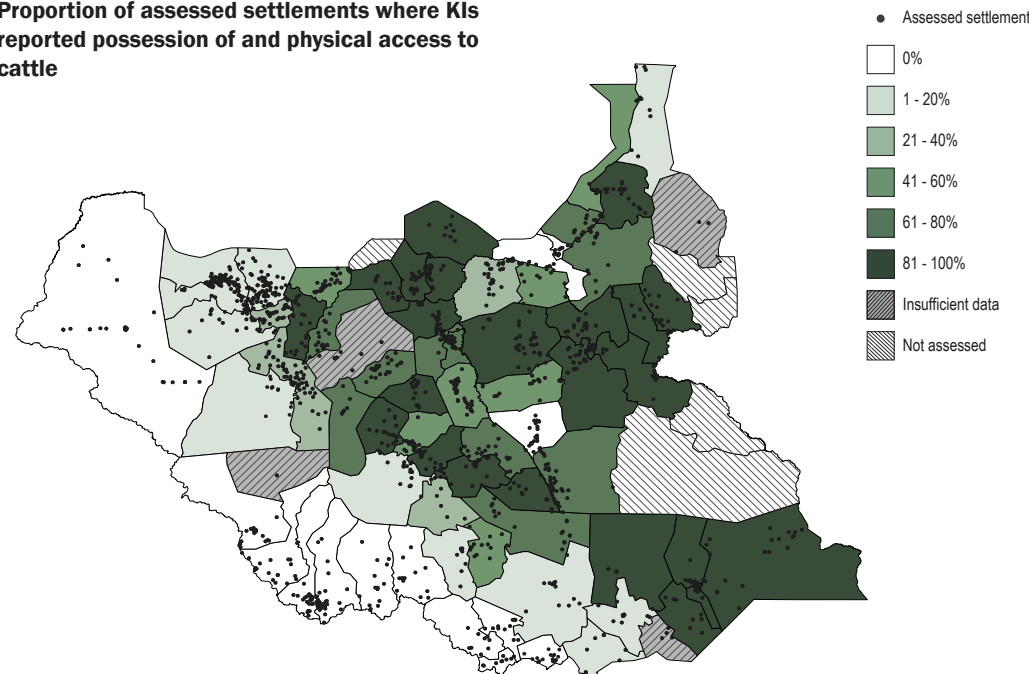
Livelihoods: engage in activities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported people's most ability to engage in their usual livelihoods activities has decreased in the 30 days prior to data collection



Livelihoods: livestock

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported possession of and physical access to cattle



Livelihood: crop disruptions

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported disruptions in crop growth

Fashoda	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Juba	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported disruption in crop growth includes: Panyikang and Terekeka

Livelihood: engage in activities

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihoods activities has decreased

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Koch	90%	<div></div>
Aweil South	79%	<div></div>
Rubkona	74%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported casual labour is a common livelihood activity in the settlement

Yei	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	90%	<div></div>
Raja	89%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	89%	<div></div>

Livestock activities

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people are engaged in livestock activities

Nyiröl	100%	<div></div>
Lafon	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Luakpinv/Nasir	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported engaging in livestock activities include: Ayod, Ikotos and Uror



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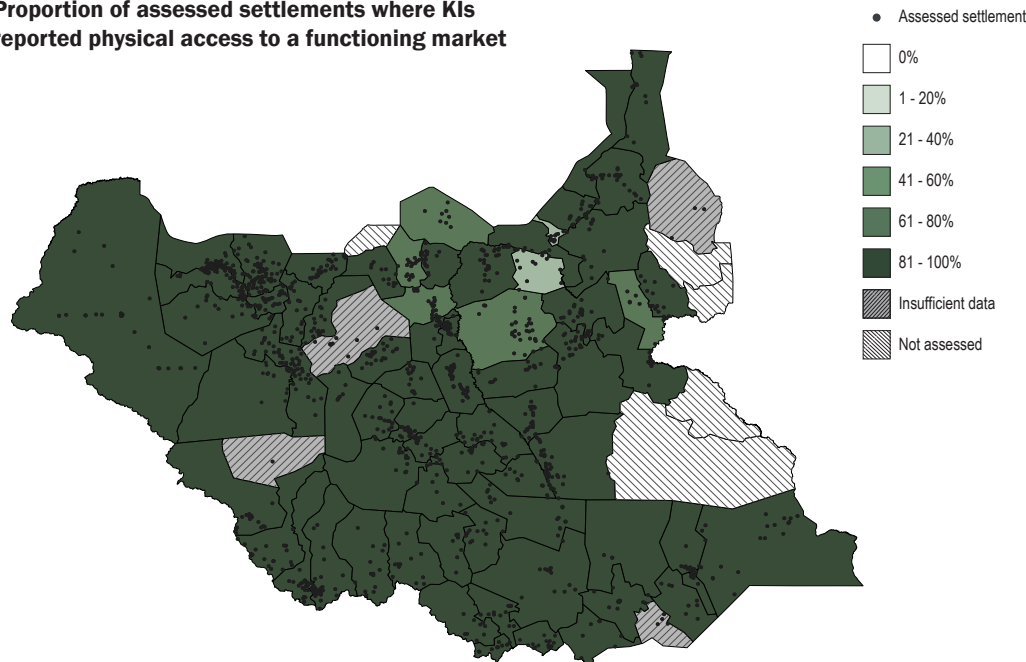
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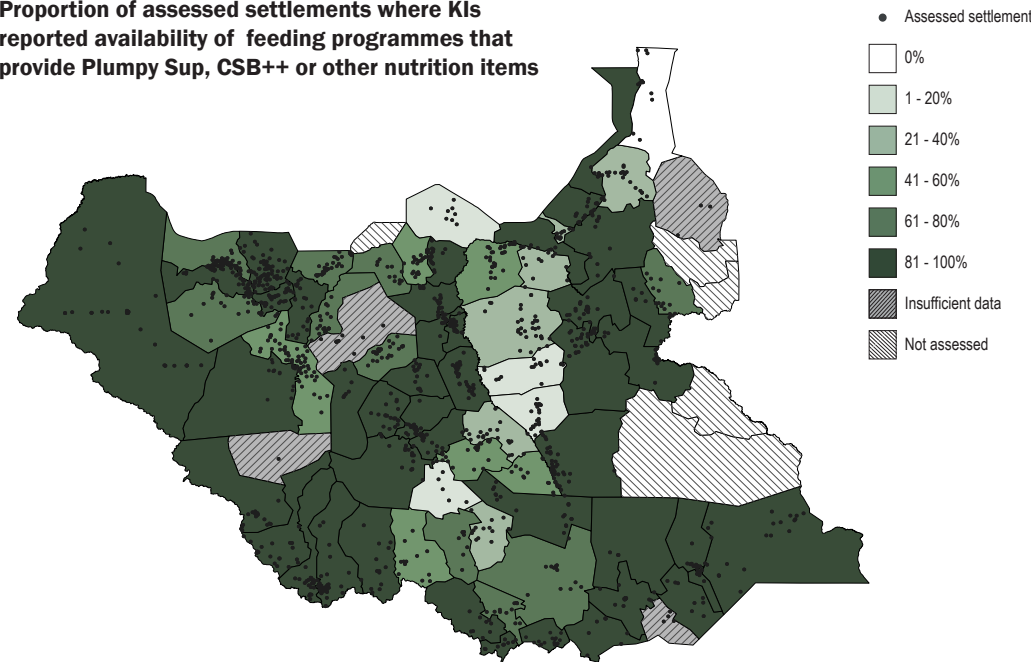
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported physical access to a functioning market



Feeding programmes

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items



Food source: purchasing

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported purchase as a primary source of food

Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Melut	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>
Ibba	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that primary source of food was purchasing include: Ikotos, Maban, Mundri West, Mvolo and Nagero

Food source: livestock

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported livestock is the primary source of food in the settlement

Nyirrol	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>

No other county where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that primary source of food was livestock.

Food source: humanitarian aid

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported humanitarian assistance is the primary source of food in the settlement

Nyirrol	100%	<div></div>
Uror	96%	<div></div>
Akobo	95%	<div></div>
Leer	83%	<div></div>
Koch	81%	<div></div>

Livestock disease

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported there has been a disease outbreak that resulted in cattle dying in the 30 days prior to data collection

Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Wulu	100%	<div></div>
Rubkona	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Wau	100%	<div></div>

No Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been a livestock disease outbreak